

MISCELLANY.

THE BASHFUL MAN.

Let him who has not suffered from the horrors of bashfulness, pass by this article. He will find here nothing with which he can sympathize. But he who knows the exquisite misery of a temperament, whose very nature almost shuts him out from human sympathy; while it opens upon him the full sluices at laughter and ridicule, he only should read, for he can only understand this chapter of my sufferings. To all others, it will be only a sealed fountain; and, as they pass by it in the proud consciousness of the unspeakable blessing of impudence, let them thank heaven that its waters can never flow for them.

As my object is but to give a specimen of the numerous *contre temps* that incessantly beset me, the moment I appear in ladies society. I shall merely speak of those that befel me at the only dinner in Paris to which I was invited. Though laden with introductory letters, I never delivered another. I pass by various efforts I made before I could muster sufficient resolution to deliver to Madame O. the one that procured for me and a friend who came with me, the dinner in question. I pass by, too, my trepidation at the everlasting peal which the bell responded to my timid touch. Scarcely could I distinguish the *Parlez au suisse* over the porter's lodge, where probably Swiss never stood since its creation. I pass by, too, several minor blunders; such as asking the porter to direct us to *la chambre de Madame?* meaning her drawing room. Suffice it to say, that my less nervous companion, dictionary in hand, boldly led the way; that having traversed a goodly number of courts and stairs, we at length arrived safely at the ante-room, where stood a servant before a pair of folding doors, which he threw wide open and announced us by a pair of names that we should never have recognized as our own, had we met them elsewhere.

Already agitated and perspiring with nervous trepidation, this ostentatious mode of entrance, so different from the republican simplicity to which I was accustomed, was a formidable trial to me, my cheeks tingled, my knees trembled, and my heart beat violently. I slunk silently behind my unabashed companion, and endeavored to gather sufficient courage to conceal the terror that shook me like an ague-fit. Madame O. rose to receive us; and, as we approached her it became necessary that I should advance from behind my friend. But in so doing, I did not notice a large pet dog, who comfortably stretched on a red velvet cushion, lay napping beside his mistress directly in my path. On I went, anxious only to get through the introductory ceremonies, as soon as possible, and then to ensconce myself in some remote corner where,

"The world forgetting by the world forgot. I might escape all notice, or remark. As I hastened on all glowing with confusion and, quaking with fright, just as I began to bow, I stumbled over the detested pet, and was suddenly precipitated head foremost, like an ancient battering ram, into the lap of Miss P. overturning episodically a countryman of my own, who was seated next to her, balancing his chair on his two hind legs. To save himself, he instinctively grasped the back of her chair, and his weight at her rear acting at the same time that I was hurled at her front, decided all hesitation, and over we all rolled together, the chairs uppermost. The vile cur, who had been at the bottom of the whole mischief, seized me by the leg, and, receiving a heavy kick in return, added his howling to the chorus of dismay that now filled the apartment. Happily the female sufferer in this melee, engrossed all the sympathy and attention of the company;—but I well knew, that in the short minute that had elapsed since I entered the apartment, I had made three mortal enemies, of a man, a dog and a lady.

For my own part, as soon as I had extricated myself from the terrible crash—covered with confusion and shame, I retreated into the most obscure corner of the room, where I sought to hide myself and my overwhelming mortification, behind the guests who were lounging about there.

The call to dinner served as a relief to my embarrassment, for I hoped that that would engross every one's attention, which now I could not but help feeling must be occupied with my awkwardness. Following the company into the dining room, I saw that each plate contained a card, on which was written the name of the guest who was to occupy the place designated. Every one seemed to find his own place by magic; but for me, four or five times did I make the circuit of the table, looking in vain for mine. Indeed I know not but I might have continued among the crowd of servants all dinner time, had not Madame O's eye at length detected

me, as I circled round and round, with a hysterically increasing rapidity, my eyes dim with confusion, and a clammy perspiration bedewed every pore of my body; and I at length sunk into my seat, when found, fairly exhausted with mortification and shame. Here, again, I found myself embarrassed with my hat, which, having observed that all retained in their hands in the drawing room, I still held with nervous pertinacity. This I at length disposed of, as I thought at the time, with wonderful ingenuity; for I hung it by the brim between my knees, spreading my handkerchief over its cavity.

My seat was next to a young lady, whom of course I was expected to entertain. I entertain. Wofully, already had I entertained the company; but I found myself infinitely better adapted to entertain a company *en masse*, than singulantly.

The ordinary routine of a French dinner now commenced. Soup and bouillie, fish, and fowl, and flesh; *entremets* and *hors d'vres*, while a regular series of servants appeared each instant at our elbows, inviting us to partake of a thousand different dishes, and as many different kinds of wine, all under strings of names which I no more understood, than I understood their composition, or than they did my *gaucheries*. Resolute to avoid all further opportunities for displaying my predominant trait, I sat in the most obstinate silence, saying "oui," to every thing that was offered to me, and eating with the most devoted application, till in an evil hour my fair neighbor weary of my taciturnity and her own, at length began the conversation, by inquiring how I was pleased with the opera. The question was put in an unlucky moment. I was just raising a large morsel of potatoe to my mouth; and in order to reply as quickly as possible, I hastily thrust it in, intending to swallow it as hastily. Heavens! it was as hot as burning lava. What could I do?—The lady's eyes were fixed on me, waiting a reply to the question. But my mouth was in flames. I rolled the burning morsel hither and thither, rocking my head from side to side, while my eye, which involuntarily I had fixed on her; were strained from their sockets. She regarded my grimaces, of the cause of which she was ignorant, with an expression of amazement and surprise, at which I can laugh now when I think of it.

"Monsieur is ill?" at length she gently, and in an anxious tone, inquired. I could hear no more. My mouth was flayed with intolerable pain; so, abandoning the point, opened it to its utmost, and out dropped the infernal fire brand upon my plate. Not the slightest tendency to smile, visibly ruffled the impenetrable politeness of the lady. She soothingly consoled with me on my misfortune, then gradually led the conversation to a variety of topics; till exerting the magic influence that true politeness always exercises, I began to forget even my own blunders. Gradually my cheeks burned less painfully, and I could even join in the conversation without the fear that every word I uttered shared the fate of death I attempted. I even ventured to hope, nay, to congratulate myself, that the catalogue of calamities was completed for the day.

"Let no one call himself happy before death," said Solon; and he said wisely. The Ides of March were not yet over. Before us stood a dish of cauliflower, nicely done in butter. This I naturally enough took for a custard pudding, which it sufficiently resembled. Unfortunately my vocabulary was not yet extensive enough to embrace all the technicalities of the table, and when my fair neighbor inquired if I were fond of *chor fleur*; I verily took it to be the French for custard pudding, and so high was my yanegryic of it that my plate was bountifully laden with it. Alas! one single mouthful was enough to dispel my illusion. Would to heaven that the *chor fleur* had vanished with it. But that remained bodily; and as I gazed despondingly at the huge mass that loomed up almost as large, and as burning as Vesuvius, my heart died within me. Ashamed to confess my mistake, though I could almost as readily have swallowed an equal quantity of soft soap, I struggled manfully against the diabolical compound, I endeavored to sap the mountainous heap at its base—and shutting my eyes and opening my mouth to inhale as large masses as I could

without stopping to taste it. But my stomach began unintelligibly enough to intimate its intention to admit no more of this nauseous stranger beneath its roof, if not even of expelling that which had already gained unwelcome admittance.

The seriousness of the task I had undertaken, and the resolution necessary to execute it, had given an earnestness and rapidity to my exertions, which appetite would not have inspired; when my plate, having some how got over the edge of the table, upon my leaning forward, tilted up, and down slid the disgusting mass into my lap. My handkerchief, unable to bear so weighty a load, bent under it in its turn; and a great proportion of it was thus safely deposited in my hat. The plate instantly righted itself, as I raised my person; and as I glanced my eye around the table, and saw that no one had noticed my disaster, I inwardly congratulated myself that the nauseous deception was so happily disposed of. Resolving not to be detected, I instantly rolled my handkerchief together with all its remaining contents, and whipped it into my pocket.

The dinner table was at length deserted for the drawing room, where coffee and liqueurs were served round. Meantime, I had sought out what I considered a safe hiding place for my hat, beneath a chair in the dining room, for I dared not carry it any longer in my hand; having first thrown a morsel of paper into the crown, to hide the cauliflower, should any one chance, in seeking for his own hat, to look into mine.

On my return to the drawing room I chanced to be again seated by the lady by whom I had sat at dinner. Our conversation was resumed, and we were in the midst of an animated discussion, when a huge spider was seen running up her arm.

"Take it off—take it off!" she ejaculated, in a terrified tone.

I was always afraid of spiders, so to avoid touching him with my hand, I caught my handkerchief from my pocket, and clapped it at once upon the miscreant, who was already mounting over her temple with rapid strides. Gracious heavens! I had forgotten the cauliflower, which was now plastered over her face like an emollient poultice, fairly killing the spider, and blinding an eye of the lady, while little streamlets of soft butter glided gently down her neck and bosom.

"Mon dieu! Mon dieu!" exclaimed the astonished fair.

"Mon dieu!" was echoed from every person's mouth.

"Have you cut your head?" inquired one.

"No!—No!—The spider—the spider—Monsieur is killing the spider."

"What a quantity of entrails!" ejaculated an astonished Frenchman, unconsciously to himself.

Well might he be astonished. The spray of the execrable vegetable, had splattered her dress from head to foot. For myself, the moment the accident occurred, I had mechanically returned my handkerchief to my pocket, but its contents remained.

"What a monster it must have been," observed a young lady, as she helped to relieve my victim from her cruel situation, "I declare I should think he had been living on cauliflower."

At that moment I felt some one touch me; and turning, I saw my companion who had come with me.

"Look at your pantaloons," he whispered.

Already half dead with confusion at the disaster I had caused, I cast my eyes upon my once white dress, and saw at a glance the horrible extent of my dilemma. I had been sitting upon the fated pocket, and crushed out the liquid butter, and the soft paste-like vegetable, which had daubed and dripped down them, till it seemed as if it were actually dissolving my pantaloons.

Darting from the spot, I sprang to the place where I had left my hat;—but before I could reach it, a sudden storm of wrath was heard at the door.

"Sacr-r-r-e! bete! Sacr-r-r-e!"—the r in the last syllable being made to roll like a watchman's rattle, mingled with another epithet and name, that an angry Frenchman never spares, was heard rising like a fierce tempest without the doors. Suddenly there was a pause: a gurgling sound, as of one swallowing involuntarily—and the storm of wrath again broke out with redoubled fury. I seized my hat, and

opened the door, and the whole matter was at once explained. We had exchanged hats; and there he stood, the soft cauliflower gushing down his cheeks, blinded his eyes, filling his mouth, hair, mustachios, ears and whiskers. Never shall I forget that spectacle. There he stood a stride, like the colossus, and stooping gently forward his eyes forcibly closed, his arms held drooping out from his body, and dripping cauliflower and butter, at every pore.

I staid no longer; but retaining my hat, I rushed from the house, jumped into a *fiacre*, and arrived safely home, heartily resolving, that to my last hour I would never again deliver a letter of introduction.

REFLECTOR.

LIFE.

"Oh! why should ye seek to anticipate sorrow—
Or why should the dark-rolling clouds of to-morrow
O'er shadow the sunshine and joys of to-day?"

Thus sang Henry Neele, one of England's gifted spirits; and if we were to judge from the above quotation—a jovial, good natured fellow, who made the most of the present time, without troubling his head about the future. Yet, how was the fact? Henry Neele ended with his own hand, a miserable existence, and rushed, uncalled for, into the presence of his maker. People may say what they will, this life of ours is a rough and tumble sort of business—and the fact ought to be generally known—that no disappointment may be felt—where little or nothing is expected. Those who imagine they can pass on in the great thoroughfare of life, as smoothly and as easily as the car of a modern railway, will find themselves most egregiously mistaken. The world is not what painters and poets make it. There is nothing dreamy and visionary about it. It is palpably real, and far—very far from romantic.

There is, nevertheless, something melancholy in the reflection that the visions of our earlier years must fade one after another, until nothing but the cold substantial reality is left us—nothing but the remembrance of having passed over a land of flowers, crushing them under our feet, and bending forward to catch a glimpse of something beyond—until the enchanted region was left behind, and the spirit which presides over the past, like the angel at the gates of Paradise, had barred our return thither. Well, it is a lesson we must all learn, and the sooner we are acquainted with it, so much the better for our pilgrimage. It is wiser by far to look out on the rising tempest, when it comes growling & muttering upon the horizon, than to veil our eyes until the earth is quaking to the stroke of its thunderbolts, and the red pathway of its lightning becomes visible above us.

CHARACTER OF AN HONEST MAN.

"Honesty is the best policy. It is the poor man's estate and the rich man's glory."

An honest man is the wisest man—for by his 'policy' he secures himself, and benefits those with whom he has transactions. He is the best music, for his tongue, thoughts and actions, constitute a just harmony. He is the richest man; for a good conscience, which he always preserves is the choicest treasure. He is the strongest of men; for true honesty or manly integrity, can never be conquered either with threats or promises—"Come wind or sun, come fire or flood, his plain determination is, to do what is right."—He is a true friend, a charitable enemy, a loyal subject, a good husband, a tender father, and a kind master. What is bad he condemns, as well in himself as others. He speaketh evil of nobody—but when he hears any discommended, he endeavors to recollect what is commendable in him, and if he knows nothing favorable in his character, he pities him and is silent. He may receive an injury, but cannot revenge it. He may repent a promise; but he cannot break it, although he may loose by its performance. His hands are in the world but his heart is out of it. He is pure as fire; as serene as air—supple as water, and lowly and fruitful as the earth. His losses enrich him—his afflictions rejoice him, and his mortifications comfort him. His diet is temperance; his apparel decency—his trade peace making, his study forgiveness—his patrimony, eternal felicity. The

Deity is his father; religion his mother; truth his friend—chastity his company—justice his practice—honor his reward, and sincerity his spouse. His children are complacency, good humor, love and confidence. His brethren and kinsfolks are angels and good men.—He is firm as a rock of the ocean, bold as a lion, mild as a lamb, wise as a serpent, harmless as a dove, constant as a turtle, and—rare as a phoenix.

SPRING.

There is something in the changes of the seasons, which leads every reflecting mind to acknowledge with gratitude the superintendence of a divine power. With what certainty do we not calculate upon the return of heat and cold—the green-springing grass, the perfumed blossom—the ripe fruit and the golden harvest—the nipping frost and the fallow leaf—the ice-bound rivers and the snow clad field—and yet how surely are these our calculations all verified—aye, and more than verified—for, how far superior to our most sanguine expectations is the present prospect of the reality! To most persons the return of spring, after a long and severe winter, suggests, perhaps, stronger emotions of gratitude and joy than the recurrence of any other season. Then the sky which had so long been darkened by clouds and storms, opens upon our view clear and serene—the fields that have lain buried in snow give signs of returning life, and vegetation rises like one from the dead—the song of the birds, too, again greets our ears as the well known voice of a friend returned after a long absence. All animal and vegetable creation, that for months has been as if it was not, seems to awake and rejoice in the approach of its disenthralment. Amid such sounds, well may man—man, with mind to appreciate, soul to feel, and heart to enjoy—be filled with the most pleasurable emotions. Cold and insensate, or else dead to all that is beautiful in nature, must be his soul, who can walk abroad of a bright and sunny day in spring and feel not its influences—or feeling them, is unwilling to acknowledge it. I envy not that man his feelings, for surely nature must have been very unkind to him, or he must be still more unkind to himself.

N. Y. Constellation.

From the Salem Observer.

DESTRUCTION OF BIRDS.

The wanton destruction of birds and their eggs, at this season of the year, cannot too forcibly be reprehended. They were made to subserve the best purpose—the destruction of worms and insects that prey upon trees, and vegetation generally. Now that our orchards are devastated by that scourge, the *canker-worm*, the subject becomes of great importance; and if nothing else will check this most injudicious and ruinous practice, the strong arm of the law should be made to interpose. Let every land-holder, then, vigilantly guard his grounds in this respect; and punish every interloper and destroyer of birds, with more severity than he would the purloiner of fruit. A correspondent in the *Marblehead Register*, has some sensible and timely remarks on this subject from which we make the following extract:—

"The millers or small butterflies, from which the canker-worm is produced, and the worm itself, form the food of all the species of small birds which frequent our fields and gardens; and in every one of these which is wantonly destroyed by boys, we lose an active and efficient friend. So great indeed is the aid which they afford us, that I have heard a gentleman declare that he would give more for a wren or a sparrow to work in his orchard, than for a hired man. The common ground-sparrow and the robin, are also of the most essential service in this way. Let parents then impress these facts on the minds of their boys, and if no other argument will do, let them appeal to the self-interest of their children, and explain to them, that if they like apples they must not go gunning nor rob bird's nests."

ARDENT SPIRITS.—The amount of ardent spirits imported into the United States in

1824	was 5,285,047 gallons,
1825	4,114,046 "
1826	3,322,330 "
1827	3,465,302 "
1828	4,445,697 "
1829	2,462,303 "
1830	1,596,468 "

Here is an exhibition which cannot fail to gratify the friends of temperance and encourage the efforts of temperance societies.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The ship *Hudson*, arrived at New York on the 19th, bringing London papers to the 20th ult. We are indebted to the *Courier* and *Enquirer* for the following extracts.

The tranquility of the interior of France has been seriously troubled by disturbances at Grenoble. They do not appear to have had their origin in revolutionary movement, and were quelled without difficulty. The debates in the Chamber are occasionally as violent as ever; one, in consequence of the agitation that prevailed, had been abruptly closed by the President, which act M. Odillon Barrot and his party on the following day protested against as illegal.

The Reform Bill was called up for a third reading on the 19th of March, and met by Lord Mahon, with a direct negative, in the form of an amendment, that the third reading took place on that day six months. The *Courier* observes, "we can see no earthly motive for this opposition, except it was resorted to as a means of enabling the noble Lord and his party, to serve up another course of that *crambe reptita*, of which the public is already sick." A long debate followed the amendment, and the House adjourned till the following day, when no doubt a final vote will be taken. On the conduct of the Peers, when the bill comes before them, we have nothing but surmises—we see, however, no indication that it will meet from that body with a more favorable reception than it did before.

The 21st of March was to be a day of fasting & humiliation in England. The political unions have organized processions to take place on that day in opposition to the proclamation of the government. Notice had therefore been issued by the Secretary of State, warning all persons against uniting with these processions, and a body of police ordered out to enforce it.

Mr. Van Buren, we perceive, continued to transact business with the foreign office in London, and had attended in company with the Secretary of Legation, Mr. Vail, some of the King's late levees.

Don Pedro at the last accounts was still at Terceira. Reinforcements continued to join him, and both the English and French Governments are evidently desirous that he should meet with that success in his enterprise, which his adherents prognosticate. Don Miguel, the accounts from Lisbon say, was making the greatest exertion to repel him. A reinforcement had been despatched by him to Madeira, which we should think runs considerable risk of encountering the Squadron of Don Pedro, to which it would probably fall an easy prey.

The cases of the cholera are evidently increasing, but they seem to produce no increased apprehensions—indeed the London papers hardly contain one editorial remark in relation to them.

From the London Courier.

The Paris papers of Sunday, and the *Nouveliste* and *Messenger des Chambres* of yesterday, arrived this morning. The only portion of their contents which is of interest is that relating to the commotion at Grenoble, of which a full account is given in this day's paper from a Grenoble Journal. It appears but too certain that the intrigues of the Carlists have been successful in the South, and that extraordinary energy on the part of the Government is required to prevent consequences of a very serious character. *Messenger des Chambres* announces, but we hope on no positive authority, that the Pope continues to protest against the interference of the French, and that he is warmly supported by some of the Great Powers. On the other hand, however, it is asserted that the French troops will be withdrawn, and that M. Casimir Perrier has resumed the porte feuille of the Foreign Department merely to afford a colorable pretext for such a step, M. Sebastiani having, it is said, originally expressed his disapprobation of the expedition. We do not attach the slightest credit to the latter statement. It is quite true, that M. Sebastiani was, from indisposition, not in the exercise of his official functions when the expedition was sent, but as he was at no time so ill as to be unable to confer with the President of the Council on the business of his Department, it is by no means probable that the stop in question was taken by M. Perrier without the concurrence of M. Sebastiani. We are fully of opinion that the affair will go off quietly, notwithstanding the protests of his Holiness, and means of arrangement will be found without the necessity of so paltry a contrivance as a pretended difference of opinion between the President and the Foreign Minister.

"Dr. Howe, a citizen of the United States of America, who was sent to Berlin by the Polish Committee of Paris, of which he is a member, for the purpose of distributing relief to the refugees traversing Prussia on their way to France, has been arrested at Berlin, and thrown into prison. When the letter which brought this intelligence was sent off,

none of his friends had been allowed access to him.—*Revolution.*

"Private letters from Madrid, dated the 9th inst., confirm what I have already stated, that Ferdinand is determined to assist Don Miguel. Spanish troops are immediately to enter Portugal, as the usurper now finds that he cannot rely upon his own troops, who are in arrears of pay, badly clothed and fed. A notification has been sent to the French and English Ambassadors at Madrid, stating that Ferdinand considers it his duty to protect his Majesty Don Miguel, in the despotism he now pursues, and consequently troops must enter Portugal.

LATEST FROM TAMPICO.

By papers received at the Merchants' Coffee House, Philadelphia, via New Orleans.

Tampico, March 23.

The State of Tamaulipas has declared in favor of St. Anna. The papers contain a declaration of the commission appointed by the State authorities in favor of, and approving the conduct of Gen. Moxtezuma in placing himself at the head of the troops in favor of St. Anna.

Outrage at Washington!

By the mail yesterday, we learn from Washington, that on Friday evening of last week, an attempt was made upon the life of the Hon. WM. STANBERRY, a Representative in Congress from Ohio, by Gen. Samuel Houston, late Governor of Tennessee, and an intimate personal friend of Gen. Jackson! The assault was made on account of words spoken by Mr. Stanberry in debate. On Saturday morning, the Speaker of the House of Representatives laid before that body the following letter, which was read by the Clerk:

To the Hon. Andrew Stevenson, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Sir—I was way-laid in the street, near my boarding house, last night about 8 o'clock, and attacked, knocked down with a bludgeon, and severely bruised, and wounded by Samuel Houston, late of Tennessee, for words spoken in my place, in the House of Representatives, by reason of which, I am confined to my bed, and unable to discharge my duties in the House, and attend to the interests of my constituents. I communicate this information to you, and request that you will lay it before the House.

Very respectfully yours,
WM. STANBERRY.
Member of the House of Representatives from Ohio, April 14, 1832.

Whereupon Mr. Vance, of Ohio, after some preliminary remarks, offered the following Resolution:

"Resolved, that the Speaker issue his warrant, directed to the Sergeant-at-Arms, attending the House, commanding him to take into custody, wherever to be found, the body of Samuel Houston, and the same in custody safely keep, subject to the further order of this House."

This resolution occasioned some debate, when on the question being taken by yeas and nays, there appeared, yeas, 145—Nays 25. The wonder is, that in a body of civilized men a single dissenting voice should be raised against such a resolution, on such an occasion.

Essex Gaz.

CONGRESS.

Senate, April 17th.—The Chair laid before the Senate two Executive communications: the first a report from the Secretary of War, in reply to a resolution relative to the construction of the military road in Maine, (to Mar's Hill) which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs; and the other a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing additional correspondence from the Collectors, &c. on the subject of duties, as required by a resolution of the Senate; which was ordered to be printed. Notice was given by Mr. Webster that he should ask the Senate on Thursday to take up the apportionment Bill. Mr. Barker laid on the table a resolution calling for an account of Public lands sold, &c. The bill to extend vaccination to the Indians was taken up for a third reading, but laid on the table on the motion of Mr. Buckner.

The Senate resumed, in the Committee of the Whole, the consideration of the General Appropriation Bill. Some conversation took place on the subject of the two Agencies for Claims, in London and Paris, but no motion was made. An amendment moved by Mr. Poindexter, reducing the appropriation for Minister to Colombia, was negatived—ayes 20, noes 21. The Bill was then reported to the Senate, as amended. Some discussion took place on the amendment, made in Committee, adding 60,000 dollars to the appropriation made by the House for the contingencies in the Judicial Department, and the amendment was not concurred in—ayes 16, noes 24. The bill was not gone through with when the Senate adjourned.

CASE OF SAMUEL HOUSTON.

The Committee of Privileges, appointed on Monday, reported the fol-

lowing course of proceedings to be observed in the investigation of the complaint against Samuel Houston:

"Said Samuel Houston shall be again placed at the bar of the House, and the letter of said William Stanberry shall be read to him; after which the Speaker shall put the following interrogatories:

Do you admit or deny that you assaulted and beat the said Stanberry, as he has represented in the letter which has been read, a copy of which has been by the order of the House?

If the said Samuel Houston did assault, and beat the said Stanberry, as in said letter represented, then the speaker shall put to him the following interrogatory:

Do you admit or deny that the said assault and beating were done for and on account of words spoken by the said Stanberry in the House of Representatives in debate?

If the said Samuel Houston admit the assault and beating, or that the same were done for the cause aforesaid, then the House shall consider the charge made by the said Stanberry, as true, and shall proceed to judgment thereon.

But if the said Samuel Houston deny the assault and beating, or that the same were done for the cause aforesaid, or refuse to evade answering the said interrogatories, then the said Wm. Stanberry shall be examined as a witness touching said charge; after which the said Samuel Houston shall be allowed to introduce any important evidence in his defence; and then any further evidence the House may direct shall be introduced. If parol evidence is offered, the witnesses shall be sworn by the Speaker, and be examined at the bar, unless they are members of the House, in which case they may be examined in their places.

A committee shall be appointed to examine witnesses. The questions put shall be reduced to writing (by a person appointed for that purpose) before the same are proposed to the witness, and answers shall also be reduced to writing. Every question put by a member not of the Committee shall be reduced to writing by such member, and be propounded to the witness, by the speaker, if not objected to; but if any question shall be objected to, or any testimony offered shall be objected to be any member, the member so objecting, and the accused or his council, shall be heard thereon, after which the question shall be decided without further debate.

When the evidence is all before the House the said Samuel Houston shall be heard on the whole matter, by himself or his council, as he may elect.

After the said Samuel Houston shall have been heard, he shall be directed to withdraw, and the House shall proceed to consider the subject, and to take such order thereon as may seem just and proper.

The said Samuel Houston shall be furnished with a copy of this order."

Upon this report a desultory debate took place, as to the proper form of proceeding, in which Messrs. Archer, Doddridge, Ellsworth, Davis of Massachusetts, and Wayne participated.

Finally to-morrow, at one o'clock, being the time said to be preferred by Gen. Houston, was unanimously agreed to.

NEW TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

On the 16th inst. a meeting of Traders was held at Farmington, Centre Village, from the towns of New Sharon, Chesterville, Wilton, Strong, Philips, Industry, Mercer, and Farmington, for the purpose of organizing themselves into a society for the more complete suppression of intemperance. After organizing the meeting by choosing a Chairman and Secretary, a committee consisting of one from each Town, was appointed, and afterwards enlarged, to prepare and report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting—which Committee reported a preamble and resolutions, which were amended and unanimously adopted, as follows:—

Whereas, The traders from several towns on Sandy River and vicinity, having assembled agreeable to notice given in the Sandy River Yeoman, for the purpose of taking measures for the more complete suppression of intemperance, therefore Resolved, that although there may be difference of opinion in regard to the necessity, or benefit of ardent spirits; yet it is the sense of this meeting that more evil results from the intemperate use of the article in question; and consequently its exclusion from our country would promote the general good.

Resolved, that we believe that whatever promotes the good of the whole, promotes also the good of each individual comprising the whole, and consequently, we consider it not only our duty, as good citizens, but for our interest, to take such measures as shall most effectually exclude ardent spirits from our country.

Resolved, that it is the sense of this meeting that the mercantile class of the community, who have been engaged in the traffic of ardent spirits have contributed more to extend the evil of intemper-

ance, than any other portion of our fellow citizens, and if it has been a source of pecuniary profit to them, they are now the better able to sustain the loss which would result from abandoning this traffic—if, on the contrary, as many think, it has not been a source of such profit, the reason is obvious, why it should be abandoned.

Resolved, that while we profess to wish well for the cause of temperance, and for the efforts of those who are endeavoring to promote it, we do not act consistently, so long as we are furnishing the means to extend intemperance, and thus paralyzing the efforts made to suppress it.

Resolved, therefore, that after having disposed of our present stock of ardent spirits, in the most judicious manner, we will not replenish our stock of this article, except wines to be sold for church purposes and sickness, and alcohol in the shops of the apothecary—relying upon the aid of Divine Providence and the patronage and encouragement of the temperate, sober and virtuous, to support us in the cause.

Resolved, that for the more effectual promotion of the above object we form ourselves into a society by the name of the Sandy River Mercantile Temperance Society, and that a committee of five be chosen to draft a Constitution and present it at the adjourned meeting of this society to be held on the first of June next.

Chose the following persons a committee to draft a Constitution—Charles G. Smith, John Titcomb, Henry Johnson, Charles Church, and Benjamin F. Eastman.

Voted, that an address be delivered on the first Tuesday of June next, at the Centre Village Meeting house in Farmington, at one o'clock P. M. by some person who shall be selected by the committee chosen to draft a Constitution, and that members of Temperance Societies in the vicinity, and all others favorable to the cause of Temperance, be respectfully invited to attend.

Voted, that a committee appointed to acquaint those persons who signed the circular, notifying this meeting, and solicit their co-operation.

Voted, that this committee consist of all the members of this meeting.

Voted, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Sandy River Yeoman, and such other papers as feel friendly to the cause of temperance.

Voted, to adjourn.

PETER WEST, Chairman.
ISAAC TYLER, Secretary.

It will be seen from one of the above resolutions, that this meeting stands adjourned to the first Tuesday of June next; the hour is 10 o'clock, A. M.—when a constitution will be reported, and probably adopted. We hope this example will be adopted by men of the same profession throughout the State.

The following are the names of the Traders, who composed the above meeting, viz:

Charles G. Smith, Franklin Weeks, Thomas Crosswell, I. F. W. Gould, Joseph Bullen, Z. Atkins, Elisha Atkins, Moses Hanscom, Isaac Tyler, John Titcomb, David Fletcher, Edward Butler, Henry A. Brooks, Benjamin F. Eastman, Thomas Hunter, 2d. James Dyer, Chas. Church, Henry Johnson, Hannibal Ingalls, Pecallies Clark, Peter West.—*Christian Mirror.*

TITLES OF RESOLVES,

Passed by the Twelfth Legislature of the State of Maine, and approved by the Governor, A. D. 1832.

Resolves respecting the North Eastern Boundary.

An additional Resolve respecting the North Eastern Boundary.

An additional Resolve relating to the Mattanawcook Road.

—in favor of Nathan Haskell.

—admitting Seth May to practice as an Attorney at Law.

—for the repair of a Gun House in Belfast.

—additional respecting the dividing line between Gray and Windham.

—in favor of Peol Tomer.

—in favor of Oliver Perkins.

—in favor of Nicholas Pierce.

—in favor of the Columbian Artillery Company.

—in favor of Nehemiah Leavitt.

—in favor of Cherryfield Academy.

—for the erection of a Gun House in Bath.

—in favor of Hugh M. Boynton.

—providing for the promulgation of the Laws of the State.

—in favor of Rufus S. Wright.

—in favor of Obadiah Hill.

—respecting the township numbered one, in the twelfth range west of the monument in Penobscot County.

—in favor of Nathaniel Fernald.

—in favor of Asaph R. Nichols.

—in favor of Charles Jarvis.

—to admit Zebah Washburn to practise Law as an Attorney.

—for admitting James T. Leavitt to practise Law.

—authorizing the Governor to cause a Magazine to be erected in the town of Portland.

—in favor of J. R. Stinson, Peleg Bradford, and Abner H. Wade.
—in favor of Elisha Hilton.
—in favor of I. Berry & Co.
—for completing Baring and Houlton road.

—in favor of the County of Kennebec.

—respecting the Massachusetts Claim.

—for the payment of contingent expenses.

—in favor of Sam'l Chamberlain of Foxcroft.

—in favor of the Orphan Asylum at Portland.

—additional directing the manner in which the laws shall be printed.

—providing for the choice of electors of President and Vice President.

—additional in favor of Francis Joseph.

—for the payment of accounts against the State.

—for admitting William Woart, Jr. to practise Law in the Courts of this State.

—authorizing the sale to actual settlers of certain Indian Lands.

—for the purchase of Stationary.

—in favor of William W. Quimby.

—in favor of Westbrook Seminary.

—for the payment of the Land Agent.

—for completing and repairing the Canada Road.

—in favor of Charles Harding.

—in favor of David J. Perley.

—in favor of John Means.

—additional in favor of Zadoc Bishop and others.

—for extending the time for the performance of certain settling duties.

—authorizing the Treasurer to receive and borrow monies in behalf of the State.

—authorizing the Governor to procure the liberation of Robert Shapley.

—laying a tax on the several counties in the State.

—respecting the Tariff.

—in favor of Abisha Usher, Jr.

—to distribute Greenleaf's Maps and Statistical View of Maine.

—relating to the Aroostook Road.

—in favor of Asahel Brainard.

—in favor of Samuel Thatcher, Jr. and others.

—authorizing the Land Agent to sell certain lands.

—in favor of John Baker.

—in favor of Gorham Parks.

—making appropriations for certain military purposes.

—for the relief of the inhabitants of Bayleyville, and Plantation No. 17, in the County of Washington.

—for the further distribution of the Laws of this State.

—in favor of James Preble.

—relating to land in Township No. 5, 2d range north of the million acres, east of Penobscot River.

—in favor of Abner B. Thompson.

—for selling public Lands in the counties of Hancock and Washington.

—in favor of Waterville College.

—in favor of Heard Lord.

—providing for the purchase and distribution of Greenleaf's reports.

—in favor of Moses Shaw.

—respecting the Journals of the Legislature.

—for the payment of accounts against the State.

—relative to the organization of the militia of the several States.

—authorizing the Governor to cause Gun Houses to be erected in Eastport and Calais.

—in favor of Joseph D. Emery.

—relating to a demand against Joseph Southwick.

—making compensation for the services of the Draft-man.

—for the purchase of Indian Lands.

—fixing the compensation of certain officers.

—relative to the officers of the Revolutionary war.

—respecting the sale of timber.

—authorizing the treasurer to sell certain articles.

—providing for compensating the Chaplains of the Legislature.

—in favor of the Commissioner of the Public Buildings.

—on the Pay Roll of the Senate.

—respecting the sale, disposition and management of the Public Lands.

—extending the time for making a highway in the county of Waldo.

—respecting the Pay Roll of the House of Representatives.

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY.—Dr. Ingalls of Standish, and brother to the Senator from this county, was severely injured by being thrown from his chaise on Saturday or Sunday last. We are informed that while descending a hill, that part of the harness which prevents the chaise from running on to the horse's heels gave way, at which the horse took fright, and became ungovernable, and, running with great speed, the wheel struck a log or stump, and threw the doctor with great force upwards of fifteen feet into the air, and he fell about forty feet from the spot where the wheel struck. His head, striking the ground, was bruised so severely, that he was entirely senseless. It is said there is little prospect of his recovery.—*Advt.*

The U. S. Frigate Constellation, Capt. Read, sailed from Hampton Roads on the 15th ult.

SENATOR POINDEXTER.

This gentleman was formerly one of the warmest friends of Gen. Jackson; he defended him in the Seminole affair with great power, and was a strenuous advocate for his election to the Presidency; was elected to the Senate last year as a Jacksonian by the Legislature of Mississippi. In the Senate he felt it his duty to protest against, and oppose some of the President's appointments. This has brought the denunciation of the Globe upon him, and the office holders in Mississippi, under instructions from Washington, have held meetings to disapprove his conduct in voting against Van Buren, &c. This has made it necessary for Mr. Poindexter to address his constituents in defence of his conduct, which he has done in the Mississippi Patriot. We have room only for a few sentences:

Ken. Jour.

"It is evident that Gen. Jackson is fast declining, both in body and mind; and I am persuaded that his own fame, if not the good of the country, ought to admonish him to retire at the end of his present term of service.

This course I am inclined to believe he would have adopted, but for his known solicitude to introduce Martin Van Buren into the Presidential chair as his successor. To this end, all his efforts for some time past have been directed, and he now suffers his name to be placed before the American People for re-election, under the belief, that before the expiration of another term, the public mind can be prepared to sanction the pretensions of this new-york intriguer, to the first office in the gift of the people. Strong exertions will be made to place him on the Jackson ticket as Vice President; calculating on the known popularity of Gen. Jackson to sustain him, and in the event of his success, on his becoming President, by some casualty which may create a vacancy in that office, and devolve the trust on the Vice President under the constitutional provisions on that subject. This is the plan, and it remains to be seen whether the people at the South will fasten this curse on themselves, to gratify the whim of a man, whom they have heretofore delighted to honor, but whose mind is enfeebled by age and debility, and who leads himself to a combination of the most unprincipled men, who have ever aspired to control the destinies of the nation. These are my candid opinions of the state of things, and I offer them to the serious consideration of my fellow citizens."

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the House on Friday, after some other business, Mr. Plummer resumed his speech on the charges against the Wiscasset collector, but the hour allotted to such business expiring, the House proceeded to the trial of Gen. Houston. Mr. Stanberry continued his testimony, which according to the Globe was in several instances arrested by "objections to its relevancy." The House permit Gen. Houston and his counsel (Mr. Key) to cross question Mr. Stanberry and in his answers he alludes pretty freely to the Indian rations and the President.

New-York City Bank Robbery.

The remainder of the money stolen from the City Bank about a year ago, by Smith & Murray, has at last been recovered. It was found in Philadelphia, by Justice Hopson and Benjamin J. Hays, in the very spot where it was buried by Murray. The reason that the previous searches were unsuccessful was, that they mistook the right square. Justice H. and Mr. Hays proceeded to Philadelphia on Monday morning, and arriving the same evening they immediately commenced a reconnaissance; and finding there were two squares that answered to the description given them, they made such discoveries as satisfied them they were not far from the object of their wishes. They then furnished themselves with a trowel, and by the side of the wall in a burying ground, they dug up an earthen pot which proved to contain the lost treasure. They returned to the city last evening with the money. The amount is \$26,827; 4614 of which belongs to S. & M. Allen.

Jour. of Commerce.

Rhode Island election.—The Providence Journal contains complete returns of the Rhode Island election.—There is no choice of Governor Lieut. Governor, or Senators. Gov. Arnold (National Republican) had 2713 votes, Fenner (Jackson) 2183, Sprague (anti-mason) 608. A large majority of National Republican members are elected to the Legislature.

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, MAY 1.

"Hang out your banner on the outward wall."

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN SERGEANT.

A GOOD SIGN.

We understand that the Boundary question, touching the proceedings of our Legislature in secret session, has been discussed at a full meeting of the Dixfield Lyceum. Mr. Eustis who voted in the House of Representatives in favor of the final passage of the disgraceful resolve, undertook to defend those proceedings and called to his aid a certain Lawyer from the village. The other side of the question was supported by several debaters, and when the vote was taken at the close of the discussion, Mr. Eustis and his Lawyer stood alone in the affirmative, that is, justifying those proceedings. It is said more than one hundred persons were present. We consider this but a specimen of public feeling in relation to that subject.

SPRING.—The time of the singing of birds has come, but the warm pleasant weather which is usually ushered in with their annual visits among us is not yet come. Thursday last is the only real summer day that we have yet been favored with—the weather previous to, and since that time, being generally cold or stormy. On Saturday last this vicinity was visited with a snow storm of three inches deep; the snow has now disappeared, leaving the ground in a good condition for the warm rays of the sun to bring forth the tender grass, and to give animation to the vegetable kingdom.

Public Meetings have been held at the following places, at which resolutions were passed highly disapproving the course adopted by the 'British party' at the last session of our Legislature in relation to the N. E. Boundary question: Portland, Saco, Kennebunk, Winthrop, Waldoborough, New Castle, Belfast, Newfield, Wiscasset, and Augusta.

BEES.—We understand that Bees in this State and Massachusetts have died in great numbers during the past winter, owing probably to the extreme severity of the cold weather.

Notice to the Inhabitants of the Town of Norway.

Pursuant to a vote of said town at March meeting last, restricting cattle from running at large, &c.

And agreeable to a previous notice, the Field Drivers of Norway held a meeting at the Inn of David Noyes, Esq. on the twenty-first inst. The meeting was called to order by Nathaniel Bennett, Esq. who presided while the following resolutions were adopted.

1st. That every Field Driver act strictly according to his oath.
2d. That the Field Drivers of each and every District shall take up all stray cattle whether in his District or else where in said town.

3d. That as often as once in each month we visit all parts of the town and secure all cattle &c.

All Field Drivers of this town who have not their names signed here are expected to adhere to these resolutions.

Nathaniel Bennett, Ansel Town, Alex. H. Piper, Nath'l Stevens, John Millett, Jr. Isaac Bennett, Jeremiah Hobbs, Wm. Foster, Wm. Churchill, Cyrus Cobb, Eben. Bancroft, John Millett, Samuel Flint, Eph'm Briggs, Jr. Henry W. Millett,

P. S. The above named persons are desirous that the inhabitants of this town would govern themselves in accordance with the resolutions and determination they have adopted. [Com.]

In Alabama the fig trees had failed to bud and the peach trees to bloom.—Louisiana papers state that the principal part of the sugar cane has been injured by the frost, and that the next crop must of course be limited.

Parents are warned against "acidulated drops" being too freely used by children and others: a small portion is useful for colds, but violent vomiting has been caused by eating them too freely.

A whale has been killed within fifteen miles of Sandy Hook, N. Y. It was of the right whale species, upwards of 50 feet in length. Several others have been seen in that vicinity—a thing very unusual.

The Yankee contains some good resolutions adopted at the annual town meeting in Waldoborough, against the proceedings of the Legislature in proposing to sell our northeastern territory.

What a hog.—The Portland Courier says a hog was lately killed in Westbrook, by Col. Jeremiah Bailey, weighed, after it was dressed, 954 pounds.

About the 20th of March there was a severe frost in Alabama, which did great damage to vegetation.

The Revolutionary pension bill seems to have been thrown aside altogether. The business of Congress is arrested by bullies and blackguards.

Ken. Jour.

The Bank committee have returned from Philadelphia to Washington. Report expected soon.

Lieut. Foster, of the army, has been shot at one of our western posts, by a soldier named Doyle.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

MONDAY, April 23, 1832.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot. At market this day 262 Beef Cattle, (including 75 unsold last week) 10 pairs Working Oxen, 23 Cows and calves, and 79 sheep; 8 or 10 beef cattle unsold.

Prices. Beef Cattle Sales were quick and a little better prices may have been obtained on some qualities. We quote extra at \$6, 23 a 6 50, prime 6 a 6 25, good 5 50 a 5 27 1-2, 5 a 5 25.

Working Oxen.—Ordinary, sales were effected at \$60, 65, 68 and 72.

Cows and Calves.—We noticed sales at \$16, 18, 21, 24, 26 and 30.

Sheep.—A sale effected but price not known.

Swine.—None at market; they are much inquired for, and a thousand or two would find a ready market at good prices.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 23d ult. by Rev. H. A. Merrill, Dr. Nathaniel Grant of Guilford, to Miss Charlotte S. Hobbs of this town.

In Paris, Mr. Timothy F. Ford to Miss Eunice Cushman.—Mr. James Dunham to Miss Sally Houghton. Master Nathan Andrews to Miss Thursa Work, all of Paris.

DIED.

In Greenwood, on the 16th inst., Samuel Stevens Jr. Esq. aged 43.

In Oxford, Erelene, daughter of Mr. Luther Linnell, aged 3 years and 9 months.

In this town, on the 21st inst., of the dropsy, Betsy, daughter of Ebenezer Rich, aged 2 years and three months. On the 23d inst. of the Canker rash, Aaron, son of Mr. Robert Frost, aged about 4 years.

In Paris, 13th ult. of scarlet fever and malignant sore throat, Permelia, aged 15, and Emily, aged 13 years, daughters of Henry Prentiss, Esq.

In Brunswick, on the 31st of March, of the canker rash, Samuel J. Peters, youngest son of Capt. William Thomas, (of ship Union), and Mrs. Mary E. Thomas, aged 3 years and 10 months.—Printers in Portland, Boston, and New York are requested to publish this.

In Topsham, on the 6th inst. Mr. Jesse Richards.

In Bluehill, Jeremiah T. Holt, Esq. Postmaster, aged 51.

ISAAC DONEHAM,



BOOT AND SHOE-MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of Oxford and vicinity, that he has purchased the stand lately occupied by Lee Mixer in Oxford, at Craigie's Mills, where he will be happy to receive all favors in his line. Particular attention will be paid to the

MOROCCO SHOE business, and all work done by him will be warranted good, and sold on as reasonable terms as can be bought in the County of Oxford.

April 24, 1832. 6w45

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

A neat weekly paper in quarto form, edited by GIDEON B. SMITH, is published in Baltimore, (Md.) by I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, at \$5 per annum.

It is devoted exclusively to agriculture, horticulture, and rural and domestic economy. It contains also every week the prices current in the principal commodities which farmers want to buy or sell, and such intelligence foreign and domestic, as is interesting to them, with regard to the current value of their produce.

CONTENTS OF No. 6, Vol. 14.

Editorial: Durham Short Horn Beef, Letter from C. A. Barnitz giving an Account of the Improved Short Horn Cow Ruby; "Stop my Paper;" Mexican Seed and Sisal Hemp; &c.—What is Cheat or Chess, by David Thomas of Cayuga County, New York.—On the Cultivation of Ruta Baga as Food for Domestic Animals, &c.—Planting, chapter vii; Of the Progressive Increase of Size or Produce of Wood of Different species of Forest Trees;—Of the Mode of Valuing Plantations, Present Value, Prospective Value of Certain Individual Trees which have Attained to Great Maturity;—Of the Products of Plantations, and of the Terms used by Foresters to Denote these Products.—Wheat Degrading to Cheat.—On the Management of Green House Plants, with Hints on the most important Points Connected with the Care of Plants in the winter Season, Varieties of the Chrysanthemum, &c.—Letter from Dr. Harden on the Bites of Poisonous Snakes;—Manner of Treatment.—Prices Current of Country Produce in the New York and Baltimore Markets.—Advertisements.

Notice.

ALL persons who have subscribed for, and all who are interested in, the construction of a SAIL BOAT to be used in the Pond at this place, are requested to meet at the Inn of Joshua Smith Esq. on Saturday next at 6 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of adopting such measures as shall then be thought expedient for the accomplishment of the work.

Norway Village, April 30.

PROSPECTUS

OF A PAPER TO BE PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN NORWAY, ME. TO BE ENTITLED THE JOURNAL OF THE TIMES.

KNOWING well the desire of many of the People of this County for a paper that shall be free from Party Politics, and their wish to have one that shall be useful in every other respect, it is proposed to publish one with the above title, provided a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to warrant the undertaking. In conducting a paper of this character, it will be our endeavor to avoid the evil spirit of all party, rather than advocate any one in particular. We would rather be the bearer of the olive branch than the fire-brand, amongst the conflicting interests of the community; by endeavoring to prove that what is undoubted, but neglected or forgotten truth,—that the interest, the true interest of one, is the interest of ALL; and chiefly would we endeavor to show not only that the laborer is worthy of his hire, but that it is for the interest of his employer, as well as himself, that he should have a fair remunerating price for his toil. We would claim for the children of industry, a perfect equality of rights and privileges, with those for whose profit they labor. A comprehensive survey of our own and Foreign Affairs, with a concise summary of every thing interesting and worthy of record will be weekly furnished to our readers. The interests of Education, Science, Agriculture, and the Arts will be specially attended to. In fact no pains will be spared to make it what it aspires to be, an interesting Family Newspaper.

The Price Current of Country Produce in the Portland market will be published weekly. Also, a list of the broken Banks &c. in New-England.

TERMS.—The "Journal of The Times" will be printed on fine paper with fair type, at \$1 per annum if paid within three months—or \$1.25 if payment be delayed six months from the date of the subscription.

Agents will be appointed in every town in the County to whom all subscribers to the paper can make payment in cash or country produce. Any person obtaining five responsible subscribers will receive a sixth copy gratis.

No subscription received for a less term than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, but at the option of the publisher.

Interest will be charged on all arrearages of more than one year's standing.

WM. E. GOODNOW.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—ANDOVER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of the following lots and parcels of Land situated in Andover, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that they are taxed in the bills committed to me to collect for the year eighteen hundred and thirty, as follows, viz:—

No. Lots	Range	No. Acres	Value of Lots	Tax	Total Taxes
Sylvanus Poor, Jr.					
Farm so called			\$30	6.15	6.15
Thomas Leonard	1 4	2 100 30	29	29	
Unknown	5	2 100 60	53	53	

Be it known therefore that unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me, the collector, on or before Wednesday the twenty-fifth day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M. so much of said lands will then be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as will discharge the same, at the dwelling house of Erastus P. Poor, Inn-holder.

EZEKIEL MERRILL, Collector of Andover for the year 1830.

Andover, April 23, 1832. 46

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—CARTHAGE.

IT is hereby notified to the proprietors of Lands hereafter mentioned in the town of Carthage, in the County of Oxford, that the same are taxed in the bills committed for collection to the undersigned Collector of said Carthage, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, in the respective sums following, viz:—

Names of Proprietors or unknown	No. Lots	Range	No. Acres	Value	State, County, & Town tax	Deficient high-way tax 1830
David Dunlap	2	11	160	40	56	
Jonathan Pratt	2	15	160	70	98	
Unknown	3	6	160	40	56	64
Staples & Cary	4	16	160	40	56	64
do.	4	17	100	140	240	
do.	5	16	160	40	56	64
do.	5	17	203	200	240	320
do.	6	16	160	40	56	64
Unknown	5	15	160	40	56	
Unknown	2	13	160	50	70	
Harvey Wait	1	22	306	30	42	144
Jonathan Pratt	2	14	160	50	70	
Willard Kenney	9	5	160	60	84	
Unknown	3	9	160	20	28	
Unknown	3	13	127	30	42	

The said Collector will proceed according to law to sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling-house of Daniel Storer, Esq. in said Carthage, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on Monday the twenty-sixth day of November next, so much of said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and the necessary intervening charges, if no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said taxes and charges.

WM. HUNT, Collector as aforesaid.

Dated at Carthage, April 8, 1832. 45

JUST received and for sale at BARTON'S, Works of Rev. William Ellery Channing; consisting of Discourses, Reviews and Miscellaneous—Cheap edition. Memoirs of the Life of Miss Hannah Adams, written by herself. May 1.

Consumption!

Asthma! and Catarrh!

IN that long train of diseases which seem to grow with the growth of civilized society, CONSUMPTION takes the lead in its relentless inroads upon human life; yet this dreadful disorder is easily overcome in its earlier stages. It is only when neglected that it arrives at the terrific maturity which so often baffles the sagacity of professional science. An obstinate cough is the customary forerunner of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION. Improper neglect in the timely administration of simple and salutary remedies, is sure to be reproved by a dreadful succession of consumptive symptoms: oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody spitte; ulcerated lungs and hectic fever; shrivelled extremities, and general emaciation of the whole body; prostration of strength; flushing cheeks; swollen feet and legs; and at last, in full possession of the mental faculties and while hope still whispers her flattering tale—cold extremities, and a premature death.

For the various stages of this complaint, one of the most approved remedies ever yet discovered is

Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills.

This exceedingly powerful, and yet equally safe and innocent preparation, has effected thorough and rapid cures upon patients supposed to have been far advanced in a confirmed Consumption, and who have exhibited the appearances which usually indicate a fatal termination of the disorder.

As the Pills require in ordinary cases no confinement, they may be administered with confidence and safety to all ages and classes of people. Unexampled success has hitherto attended their administration in a great variety of cases; and the Proprietor can refer to a multitude, which testify to their efficacy in reviving the emaciated victim from the bed of disease, and restoring him to blessings of accustomed health and activity.

Price \$1 for whole boxes of 30 pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 15 pills, with directions.

Debilitated Females.

THE complaints peculiar to the female part of the community, have been long successfully treated by the administration of the Aromatic Pills, originally prescribed and compounded by Dr. Relfe. They cleanse the blood from those disorders of the female constitution, for which the Pills are an effectual specific; they restore a free circulation, reform the irregular operations of the sanguiferous system; and rectify the disordered habits. The proprietor's confidence in the superior excellence of this equally innocent and powerful preparation, is founded on the most decisive testimony from many restored patients. He can assure this portion of the public, that when

Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Pills for Females, are regularly taken according to the directions accompanying them, they revive and establish the desired healthy habits, and restore to the pallid countenance the natural glow of health and good spirits.

Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy when they must not be taken: neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits. They may be used successfully by either men or women in all Hypochondriac, Hysterical or Vapourish disorders, in all cases of this description, the Pills purify, invigorate, and revive the disordered system.

Price \$1.50 a box.

*None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. Conway. For sale with all the other "Conway Medicine," at his Counting Room, No. 89, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near court Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Druggs and Medicines.

Large discount to those who buy do. again.

Norway Village, Aug. 31.

MIDWINTER.

MRS. H. W. GOODNOW HAS on hand and for sale a good assortment of

Bonnets, Calashes, Turbans, Caps, &c. &c.

suitable for the present and approaching season.

ALSO, BAND-BOXES.

Norway Village, March 19.

POETRY.

In the subjoined, Mrs. Hemans has chosen a magnificent theme—the departing of the visible presence of Jehovah from the Temple, as recorded in one of the first chapters of Ezekiel.

LET US DEPART!

Louder and louder, gathering round, there wander'd
Over the oracular woods and divine sea,
Prophecies which grew articulate.—*Shelley.*

Night hung on Salem's towers,
And a brooding hush profound
Lay where the Roman Eagle shone,
High o'er the tents around—
The tents that rose by thousands,
In the moonlight glimmering pale;
Like white waves of a frozen sea,
Filling an Alpine vale.

And the Temple's massy shadow
Fell broad, and dark, and still;
In peace, as if the Holy One
Yet watch'd his chosen hill.
But a fearful sound was heard
In that old fane's deepest heart,
As if mighty wings rush'd by,
And a dread voice rais'd the cry,
"Let us depart!"

Within the fated city
Then then fierce discord raved
Tho' thro' night's heaven the comet-sword
Its vengeful token waved.

There were shouts of kindred warfare
Through the dark streets ringing high,
Though every sigh was full which told
The bloody vintage night:

Though the wild red spear and arrows
Of many a meteor host,
Went flashing o'er the holy stars,
In the sky now seen, now lost.

And that fearful sound was heard
In the Temple's deepest heart,
As if mighty wings rush'd by,
And a voice cried mournfully,
"Let us depart!"

But within the fated city
There was revelry that night;
The wine-cup and the timbrel note,
And the blaze of banquet light.

The footsteps of the dancer
Went bounding through the hall,
And the music of the dulcimer
Summ'd on to festival.

While the clash of brother-weapons
Made lightning in the air,
And the dying at the palace-gates
Lay down in their despair.

And that fearful sound was heard
At the Temple's thrilling heart;
As if mighty wings rush'd by,
And a dread voice raised the cry—
"LET US DEPART!"

[Blackwood's Magazine.]

AGRICULTURE, UTILITY, &c.



Farmer's Spring Work.

Working Oxen. It has been said, that laboring cattle will perform their spring work with much more energy and alacrity, if they are fed two or three times a day, with a few ears of Indian corn.—Some, however, prefer giving them small quantities of raw potatoes, which are said to be more cooling than corn, and to answer the purpose of physic as well as that of food. Perhaps it may be well to change their diet occasionally, from the roots to the grain; and these with regular meals of good English hay, will in ordinary cases, keep their animal mechanism in good repair, and render them as active and powerful, or thereabouts, as steam carriages running on a railroad.

Pasture for Swine. A lot well seeded with clover is an elysian field for swine, and will fit them for the butcher much quicker than you could qualify a dull boy for college. Besides, if the ugly but useful creatures are accommodated with a puddle and a clover patch, together with the fee simple of a snug and dry dormitory, in which they may enjoy their nap after dinner like other epicures, they will be as quiet as lambs and fat as aldermen, and will need but little more waiting on than if they were already in the pork barrel, well saturated with rock salt of prime quality. But you must not allow them all these privileges without depriving them of the natural right of rooting, otherwise they will be as much out of place in a pasture as a pig in a parlor, or a bad man in office. A few sweet apple trees in a pig pasture will add utility to ornament, and prove auxiliary to other means of bringing forward its animal products. Swine, however, should not become "pigs in clover," till about the first of May, that the grass may have a little time to get the start of their voracity.

Top Dressing. Lime, air slacked and well pulverised, is said to be useful as a top dressing in spring, for winter grain. Ashes, too, either leached or dry, are very usefully applied about this time to grain or grass. Dry unleached ashes are best for manure, but leached ashes

particularly soaper's waste, which has lime mixed with it are of use to accelerate and strengthen useful vegetation.

Drilling Potatoes. We do not insist on the cultivator's planting his potatoes in the drill method, especially if his land is rough stronger or hard to cultivate. In such case the only method of planting in hills should doubtless be preferred. But in a rich mellow soil, the drill method is much the most advantageous. Dr. Dane observed, as follows: "One of my neighbors planted in his garden, drills, and rows of hills, alternately, of equal length and equally manured;—when he dug them he found the drill rows productive twice as much as the others. It is not more labor to lay dung in drills than in hills, and the labor of hoeing is but little increased."

A British writer says, "The potatoes for seed should be kept in a separate pit, which should never be opened until the time when the potatoes are to be planted, for if vegetation commences previous to that time it is apt to cause the curl. The sets should be placed about a foot from each other. Many crops are spoiled from being planted too deep in the ground. This ought to be avoided."

The best time to plant potatoes for winter's use, feeding stock, &c. is about the middle of May to the first of June; but it is good economy, generally speaking, to plant an early sort in early ground to feed hogs before Indian corn is ripe, as soon as the ground is thawed in the spring.

—*New England Farmer.*

To preserve Iron and Steel from rust.

Heat the steel or iron till it will burn your fingers, then rub it with virgin or pure white wax. Warm it the second time so as to melt and divide off the wax, and rub it with a piece of cloth or leather till it shines well. This single operation, by filling all the pores of the metal, defends it completely from rust, even though it should be exposed to moisture.

LIFE OF A MERCHANT.

The life of a merchant is, necessarily, a life of peril. He can scarcely move without danger. He is beset on all sides with disappointments, with fluctuations in the current of business, which sometimes leave him stranded on an unknown bar, and sometimes sweep him helpless into the ocean. These vicissitudes depend on causes which no man can control, and are often so sudden, that no calculation could anticipate, or skill avoid them. To risk much, to be exposed to hazards, belongs to the vocation of a merchant; his usefulness and success depend, in many cases on his enterprise. He must have courage to explore new regions of commerce, and encounter the difficulties of untried experiments. To be unfortunate in such pursuits is no more disgraceful to an upright trader, than to fall in the field of battle is dishonorable to a soldier, or defeat to a General who has done all that valor and skill could achieve to obtain the victory. Very different is the case of one who with but little of his own to jeopard, commences business on a system of commercial gambling, and makes his desperate throws at the risk of others; who embarks in rash and senseless adventures, condemned by common sense as by honesty; and when they end in a total wreck, looks his abused creditors coolly in the face, and offers them a list of bad debts, and an inventory of worthless goods, provided they will release him for ever from their claims. * * * Our traders must not consider themselves, or allow others to consider them as petty traffickers for petty gains by all advantages; but as merchants, in the fullest and most honorable sense of the term; and the men by whom the great operations of the world are sustained, by whom the intercourse of the whole human family, however scattered and remote, is kept up; as the instruments of civilization and intellectual improvement; as the agent to distribute the comforts and luxuries of life over the whole surface of the globe. By them the whole race of man, of every variety of complexion of character, and wheresoever they may inhabit, are brought together, and taught to know each other. They are the peace makers of the world, for they show it to be the interest and happiness of all to remain at peace; and they demonstrate that it is easier to obtain the good things we may desire by commerce than by conquest; by exchange than by arms. They soften national asperities and remove unjust prejudices. Such high functions cannot be performed by ordinary men; and those who do perform them faithfully are the noblest benefactors of mankind.—*Ingersol.*

LONGEVITY OF BIRDS. A Baltimore paper states, as a fact, that a parrot died last week on Fell's Point, which had been in the possession of one individual forty-five years—died two days before its owner.

IMPUDENT QUERY.—A correspondent of the Olive Branch asks why do young ladies always turn their eyes to the marriages first, when they open a newspaper?

New Goods. Cheap for Cash!!

JERE. MITCHELL

HAS just received a good assortment of Domestic and Foreign GOODS, among which are Bombazettes, Merinos, Circassians, Cambrics, Camblet Flaid, Flanel, Padding, Buckram, Duck, Calicoes, Cambrics, Muslins, Bobinet Lace, Footing, Edging, Pearlising, Piping, Gimp, Tickings, Crapes, Brown-Sheetings, Millinett, Battiste, Cane, Linen, Vestings, Coat Buttons, Vest do., Pearl do., Ribbons, Belt do., Tapes, Twist, Sewing Silks, Braid, Cord, Floss, Wound Wire, Hooks and Eyes, Pins, Kid Gloves, Silk do., Flag Silk Hdkfs., Imitation do., Fancy do., Cravats, Suspenders, Factory Gingham, Umbrellas, Copperplate, Batting, Wicking, &c. &c.

ALSO,
Y. H. Tea, Souchong do., Coffee, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Starch, Loaf Sugar, Brown do., Tobacco, Rice, Raisins, S. Soap, Corn Brooms, Fish, Glass, blown Salt, Indigo, Nutmegs, Cloves, Bedcords, Taste Blacking, Combs, Sal Nitre, Wafers, &c. &c.

Crockery & Glassware, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c. &c.

As it is the intention of J. M. to sell exclusively for Cash, persons wishing to purchase any articles in his line of business will do well to call.

Norway Village, Dec. 22, 1831. 23tf
Editors in this State by inserting the above will have the favor reciprocated at any time.

TAVERN.



THE subscriber informs his friends and the Public that he has taken the stand recently occupied by Mr. Simeon Chipman as a Tavern at SOUTH PARIS, where he has made arrangements for the accommodation of travellers and others who may favor him with their custom. He will endeavor that nothing shall be wanting on his part, to satisfy the reasonable expectations of all who may call.

He also informs his customers and the Public that he still continues to attend to his business as

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKER,
and all orders in that line will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

ISAAC FROST, Jr.
South Paris, April 2, 1832. 3m44

Prime Bargains!

Less than Cost!!!

ARE just received from the late Auction (of Mr. C. J. Stone's stock), among which are blk. Worned Hoses at 17 cts; SLATE do at 21 cts; red MERINO SHAWLS \$4.50; super cold Geo de NAPS 50; stout India LUSTRINGS 58 cts; blk TWIL'd SILKS 58 cts; corded CAMBRICS 33 cts; blk fig'd CRAPES \$2.00; FURNITURES, (patch coils) 1s; LACE QUILTINGS, cheap; white MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES \$1.50. In addition to the above, are rich water'd and fig'd Silks, 67 cts; BRATINGS, 6 & 8 cts; blk LUSTRINGS 50 cts; super German BLK. CROTHS \$3.00 to 3.50; elegant Scarlet MERINO SHAWLS, wool border, \$9, 10 and 11; white and cold FLANNELS, &c. &c.

Many of the above Goods are offered at less than cost at Auction in New York, and afford an opportunity for those who want to obtain more for their money than can be had at any other store in the CITY!

WM. D. LITTLE.
Portland, March 27. 143

SEED WHEAT.

W. B. NORTON,

HAS for sale at his Store in Oxford, 40 bushels of the TEA WHEAT, the seed of which was imported from the British Provinces, in the year 1830. This Wheat has had the preference of any other now in market, as it has not hitherto been injured either by the Hessian Fly, rust, or mildew. The above is entirely free from any other grain. Price \$1.50.

Also, as above, four hdds. Prime re-tailing

Molasses.

March 19th, 1832. 40tf

WANTED immediately, in payment for the Oxford Observer, good WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, BEANS, BUTTER, LARD, &c. &c. Also, Cheese, and most all kinds of country produce.

THE OXFORD OBSERVER,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,

At \$2 per annum, or \$1.75 to those who pay Cash in advance, or within three months from the time of their subscription.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publisher.

The publisher will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the sum charged for its insertion.

Interest will be charged upon arrearages of more than one year's standing.

All Letters and Communications intended for the Observer, must be addressed to the publisher, POST PAID.

MEDICINES.

BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS.

WHICH has been used with the most complete success, for the cure of this very afflicting, and distressing complaint for fifteen years past, in almost all parts of the United States.—Numerous and highly respectable certificates of the efficacy of this invaluable remedy, accompany each bill of directions.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM.

THIS Medicine stands unrivalled, by all others, for the cures of Consumptive and Pulmonary Complaints. There is not a town in this State, and perhaps a single neighborhood, where its beneficial effects has not been experienced—and its increasing demand fully justifies all that has ever been said in its favor. It is not one of the common nostrums of the day; but is a medicine that was prepared by a medical Gentleman of eminence, and one who had made Pulmonary complaints his chief study. And it is not derogating from the merit of any of the profession, by saying, that it surpasses every thing of the kind which has been introduced for the cure of Consumption, Pleurisy, spitting of Blood, Coughs, shortness of Breath, and in short, all complaints of the Lungs.

LA GRANGE'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.

THIS ointment is a safe, certain, and expeditious cure for the Salt Rheum and other Cutaneous disorders of the skin. It has been tried in numerous cases, and has never failed of effecting a complete cure, even in the most obstinate cases.

PHILADELPHIA OPODELDOC.

ONE of the most invaluable Medicines for the cure of Sprains, Soreness, Stiffness in the Joints and Limbs, Swellings, &c., ever yet discovered.—This Opoodeldoc is warranted to possess double the strength of any other Liquid Opoodeldoc, and comes at a low price.

IMPERIAL ITCH OINTMENT.

THIS Ointment needs only to be used to be admired, as it cures a troublesome disorder without any difficulty, change of apparel, &c., and may be applied with perfect safety to the most delicate constitutions.

JEWETT'S VEGETABLE PILLS.

FOR Indigestion, Jaundice, and Liver complaints;—Have been used for ten years past, and with the most happy effect. There has been no medicine introduced, that has been equal to it for these most distressing, & excruciating disorders. They need only to be tried, and all which has ever been said in praise, will be verified to the most incredulous.

JEWETT'S VEGETABLE BITTERS AND STOMACH PLASTERS.

ARE among the most valuable preparations for weakness, pain in the side, lame back, &c.

The subscriber is the only Agent in this County for selling the above valuable medicines, and as their reputation is now well established, he finds it necessary to caution the public to be on their guard, as counterfeits of all the above have been offered for sale. The subscriber has a constant supply of those which he will warrant to be genuine always on hand, which he is authorized to sell at the proprietors prices.

ASA BARTON, Agent.
Norway, April 3, 1832. 3m42

NOTICE.

Joseph C. Green

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has established himself as an IRON MACHINIST at

"STEEL FALLS," IN NORWAY, where he will build all kinds of COTTON and WOOLLEN MACHINERY—all kinds of Iron Work turned, drilled and finished with neatness and despatch—Surgeon's Instruments made and repaired—Guns repaired, &c. &c.

N. B. Iron Axles for Waggon and Chaise turned for 37 1/2 cents a piece. WOOL CARDING MACHINES built at short notice, on reasonable terms and warranted to be first rate.

WANTED,

Immediately, 12 or 15 cords of WOOD in exchange for work or for FURNITURE.
Norway, Nov. 24, 1831. 24tf

FOR SALE.

A Good Horse, six years old this Spring. He is warranted kind and sound in every respect.

Terms liberal. Inquire of the subscriber. WM. E. GOODNOW.
Norway, March 19.

Book and Job Printing
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

HEALTH SECURED.

BY THE USE OF THE

HYGEIAN VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINES

OF THE
BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,
LONDON;

Which have obtained the approbation and recommendation of some thousands of

Cures.

IN CONSUMPTIONS, CHOLERA MORBUS, INFLAMMATIONS, internally or externally; DYSPEPSIA, FEVERS, AGUE, INDIGESTION, BILIOUS or NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, & all diseases of the LIVER: YELLOW FEVER, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, TIC DOLOREUX, ST. VITUS'S DANCE, EPILEPSY, APOPLEXY, PARALYSIS, PALSY, GREEN SICKNESS, and all obstructions to which the Female form is so distressingly liable, and which sends so many of this fairest portion of the creation, in CONSUMPTIONS, to their untimely graves; SMALL POX, MEASLES, WHOOPING COUGH, SCARLET FEVER, ASTHMA, JAUNDICE, GRAVEL, STONE, & all URINARY OBSTRUCTIONS; FISTULA, PILES, STRICTURES, RUPTURES, and SYPHILIS, in all its stages; CONSTIPATED BOWELS, WORMS, SCURVEY, ITCHINGS OF THE SKIN, KING'S EVIL, and all GUTANEUS DISORDERS; in short, every Complaint to which the human frame is so direfully subject, under all their varied forms and names; as the HYGEIAN conviction is,—that

ONE ONLY REAL DISEASE

THAT IS, TO THE IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD, from whence springs every Complaint that can possibly assail his complicated frame; and that it is the perpetual struggle of this vital, pure stream of life, the gift of Almighty power, to disencumber itself of its viscous, acrid humours, with which it has become commixed, through the negligence of parents; the ignorance or maltreatment of the Doctors; or the vicious, or gormandizing propensities of us all.

This valuable Medicine, being composed only of vegetable matter, or medicinal herbs, and warranted, on oath, as containing not one particle of mercurial, mineral, or chemical substances, (all of which are uncongenial to the nature of man, and therefore destructive of the human frame) is found to be perfectly harmless to the most tender age, or the weakest frame, under every stage of human suffering; the most pleasant and benign in its operation, and at the same time, the most certain in searching out the root of every complaint, however deep, and of performing a cure, that was ever offered to the world. This wonderful effect, too, is produced by the least possible of all trouble to the patients, by merely swallowing a certain number of small pills, and being called a few extra times to the purposes of evacuation, with the least possible sensation of feeling, or pain, or exhaustion of bodily strength, and without the fear of catching cold, or attention to dress or diet, in any way different to their accustomed habits.

These pills cure in all cases, and can in no way be outdone. Experience,—which is the touchstone of all human knowledge, has long borne testimony to the fact; and extensive use of them, has already verified its truth in this country.

These Medicines cure by purging, and yet the weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by their operation, because they clear the body of its bad humors; they invariably too, procure a sound sleep. They are the safest and most efficacious Medicine to take to sea; preventing all scurvy,—costiveness, &c.

The operation of this (in every case) mild medicine, which convicts immediately conviction of its utility from the first dose, is as beneficial to the mind as to the body; first calming, then curing all Mental derangements, Eccentricities, Nervous Affections, Irritabilities, and Restlessness, from whatever source: complaints which have heretofore not been properly understood, as the Hygeists have found them all to proceed from acrimonious humors in the blood, and, happily for the present and future race of mankind, discovered a cheap and universal mode of purifying, curing, and preventing.

The being cured of any disease, infirmity or sore, is now no more a dubious or uncertain procedure—perseverance in the Vegetable Universal Medicines will always restore nature to her due course. The literary and sedentary of both sexes, whose pursuits so much impair the faculties, will find a sure remedy in the Universal Medicines for preserving the energy and sprightliness of the imagination, and improving their health; Old age will be attained by the use of them, and passed free from pain and infirmities.

These require none of the mysteries of other medicines. They only require to be persevered in with sufficiently large doses, and the patient will always come off well;—when a disease is obstinate, patients do not take doses large enough.

*For sale by the subscriber, who is the only authorized Agent for this County, and every box sold by him is warranted to be direct from London. Certificates of cures may be seen by calling on
ASA BARTON.
Norway Village, Sept. 20, 1831. 15ty